

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



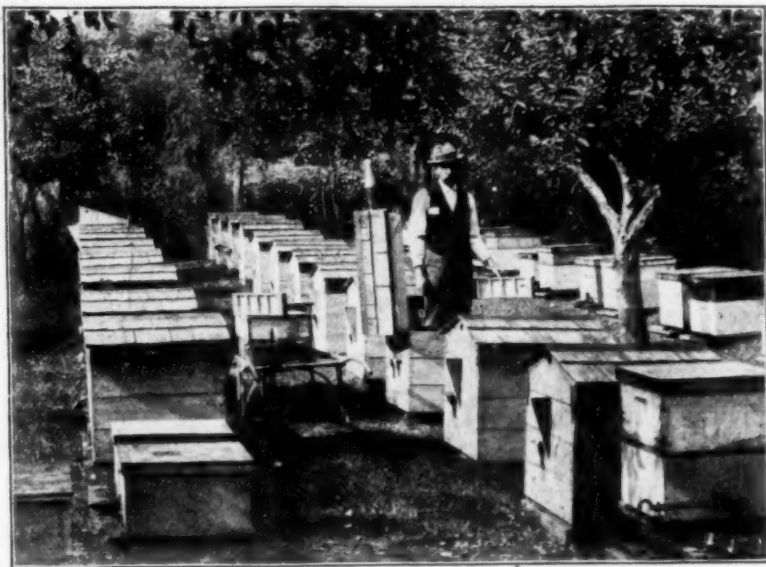
MASSACHUSETTS  
AGRICULTURAL  
COLLEGE

GEORGE W. YORK,  
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 31, 1901.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR  
No. 5.

WEEKLY



*Apiary of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Conklin,  
of Cayuga Co., N. Y.*

(See page 72.)

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

**IMPORTANT NOTICES:**

**The Subscription Price** of this journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50c a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

**The Wrapper-Label Date** of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "Dec 00" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1900.

**Subscription Receipts**—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

**Advertising Rates** will be given upon application.

**Reformed Spelling**—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

## The Bee-Keeper's Guide

Or, Manual of the Apiary,

—BY—

PROF. A. J. COOK.

460 Pages—16th (1899) Edition—18th Thousand—\$1.25 postpaid.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

This 16th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to GIVE AWAY to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

**Given for TWO New Subscribers.**

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two NEW subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let every body try for it. Will YOU have one?

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ALFALFA  
OR  
BASSWOOD

## THE BEST WHITE Extracted Honey

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

**ALFALFA  
HONEY\*\*\*\*\***

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.

**BASSWOOD  
HONEY\*\*\*\*\***

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

We have a good stock of the fine WHITE ALFALFA and WHITE BASSWOOD EXTRACTED HONEY that we can ship by return freight. Most bee-keepers must have sold all their last year's crop long before now, and will be ready to get more with which to supply their customers. All who have had any acquaintance with the above-named honeys know how good they are. Why not order at once, and keep your trade supplied?

### Prices of Either Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

(For the purpose of selling again.)

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—one 60-pound can, 9½ cents per pound; two cans, 9 cents per pound; four or more cans, 8½ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are boxt. This is all

## Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey,

The finest of their kinds produced in this country.

**Read Dr. Miller's Testimony on Alfalfa Honey:**

I've just sampled the honey you sent, and it's prime. Thank you. I feel that I'm something of a heretic, to sell several thousand pounds of honey of my own production and then buy honey of you for my own use. But however loyal one ought to be to the honey of his own region, there's no denying the fact that for use in any kind of hot drink, where one prefers the more wholesome honey to sugar, the very excellent quality of alfalfa honey I have received from you is better suited than the honeys of more market flavor, according to my taste.

McHenry Co., Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

**Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.**

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.**

## 26 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

low, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.**

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 26 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

41st YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 31, 1901.

No. 5.

## \* Editorial. \*

### Removal Notice.

Beginning Feb. 1st, our place of business will be at

144 & 146 Erie Street,

instead of 118 Michigan Street. Our correspondents, and customers who are in the habit of calling at our office, will please note this change in location.

After our loss and general disturbance here, caused by the fire in this building on Jan. 1st, we concluded it would be best for us to seek another location. We had little trouble in finding what we think will suit us exactly.

The new place is on the first or ground floor—so there will be no more stairs to climb, as is the case here. Also, there will be no need for a freight elevator at the rear, on which we have had to load and unload all our goods the past eight years. This will save considerable handling. We will have a larger floor space at our new location, so we will be able to have everything on one floor, instead of on two as has been the case here a part of the time.

Our new office—144 & 146 Erie Street—is just a few short city blocks—(about 100 rods)—due north of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Passenger Station on Wells Street. We will be just about midway between Wells Street and Franklin Street on Erie Street.

We think now none of our friends who come to the city will experience any difficulty in finding us.

Come and see us in our new business home—after Feb. 1st. GEORGE W. YORK & Co.

**Bees and Fruit.**—The editor of Green's Fruit-Grower—Mr. C. A. Green—offers the following testimonial to the value of bees to the growers of fruit:

"But as regards bees injuring fruit, there is no doubt in my mind that this is a fallacy which should be corrected thru the agricultural and horticultural press thruout the country. Make it plain to all enquirers that bees do not injure fruit, but that they are in reality the friends of the fruit-growers."

We have no doubt that those fruit-growers who have studied the subject will agree with Mr. Green. We believe that most of the opposition that has shown itself on the part of fruit-growers in the past has been a result of ignorance, or perhaps a desire to injure bee-keeping. We are quite certain that at the last analysis it will be shown that bees are of the greatest possible value to all growers of

fruit, and that when they endeavor to destroy the bees or prohibit bee-keeping they are simply "killing the goose that lays the golden egg" for them. The trouble will likely be that most of the opposition will discover their error too late.

We notice in Gleanings in Bee-Culture that it is proposed to hold a joint meeting of bee-keepers and fruit-growers during the Pan-American Exposition next summer at Buffalo, N. Y.—at least one day of a joint session of the representatives of the two interests mentioned. We believe this would be a good thing, and every endeavor should be put forth to bring it about. Of course, it is just possible that the National Bee-Keepers' Association may hold its meeting at Buffalo, and likely, if such should be decided upon, the joint meeting referred to could be arranged all right. It will be helpful if the representatives of the two pursuits can come face to face, and discuss questions which are of so much mutual importance. We should be pleased to be able to announce soon that an arrangement has been made whereby the bee-keepers and fruit-growers can have the proposed joint meeting at the Pan-American. It would go far, we think, toward settling the question permanently in regard to the value of bees to fruit.

**Bees on Shares.**—To the often recurring and always troublesome question as to the right share of products to be given by the owner to the keeper of bees, the editor of the Australasian Bee-Keeper replies in the following sensible manner:

"Of all matters connected with bee-keeping, that of engaging another to look after the bees on shares is the most difficult to arrange satisfactorily, and I really think it is impossible to have an understanding on all points, there are so many things to be considered. Where the apiarist does the work for a share of the products, he should be allowed what might seem a rather large proportion, for he has to take all risks of the season, and the market rate, provide his own tins, etc. No, I would rather discourage any such arrangement, knowing it to be unsatisfactory. I once had an apiary on similar terms, and tho we were able to satisfy each other, there were so many points cropt up that unless each made up his mind to be liberal and not exacting, a dispute would have arisen, and it seemed as if each party must be prepared to decide all points in favor of the other to settle up and remain good friends. If you wish to engage a man the most satisfactory arrangement is to pay him wages and retain all products, when you can dictate the amount of increase to have, and how the apiary should be worked. You may think that if a man has an interest in the concern he will be more attentive to his work and do better; such reasoning is very good, and the only way to make such an arrangement is to pay the producer a price per pound, or per tin, for the honey he produces. The wax product would have to be arranged; if wax is paid for in the same way there

would be an inducement to melt up combs, and yet if wax is not paid for no attention may be paid to its saving, and the apiary made dirty with wax-scrap and bee-moth.

"To engage a man for one season on these terms he would not permit of increase, and may rather decrease the number of colonies at the close of the season to get the greatest amount of honey; also, unless each hive is arranged to contain a certain weight of honey they would be extracted too close for winter. This was my experience under a similar arrangement, and on the whole the only satisfactory arrangement is to pay wages and retain all rights and take all risks; then if the apiarist is not doing his work satisfactorily he can be dismissed—not so under any other arrangement."

**The Utter vs. Utter Case.**—Dr. Miller, in a Stray Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, has this to say about the double-Utter case recently mentioned in these columns:

"That Utter-Utter decision is alone worth more than all the money that has been put into the National Bee-Keepers' Association's treasury. So was the adulteration fight in Chicago. Now, my friends who are not yet members, don't you think you can afford to put in a dollar each to help on the good work? A lot more good can be done by the Association if it has a full treasury."

Editor Root, in commenting on the above paragraph, writes thus:

"In my humble judgment the decision of the Utter trial was worth more—vastly more—than that of the celebrated Arkadelphia case, important as that was. If the decision in the first-named had been against us, and left there, bee-keeping might have been wiped out of many fruit sections of the United States. The Arkadelphia case related only to bees in towns and villages; and if that had gone against us it would have wiped bee-keeping out of the great centers of population only, but would not have affected it in the least in the great acres of country half a mile and more from those centers. Why, it seems to me that the results of the Utter trial are worth thousands and thousands of dollars. If the National Bee-Keepers' Union, the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, or the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, now all merged into one, had never done any more, we could still feel that the money that has been put into the several treasuries was well invested."

We agree most heartily with all the foregoing. Of course, there are many bee-keepers who think that they do not make a sufficient business of bee-keeping for it to be worth while for them to join the National Association. We think, however, that they are making a big mistake. No one can tell just when he will have to meet the same kind of opposition as did Mr. Utter, the bee-keeper. It pays to be prepared in advance for any such attack. But even if it were unnecessary for you to defend yourself, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that by joining the Association you were doing good by helping others who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to defend themselves against envious or



ignorant neighbors. This writer has been a member of the Association for nearly 10 years, and has never had to call upon it for any help, and never expects the time to come when it will be necessary for him to call for such aid. However, he would not think of being outside of the Association, for, in view of such good work as it already has done for bee-keepers, he feels that it is a very little thing for him to pay his \$1.00 a year to help.

Instead of a membership of less than 600 there ought to be at least 6,000 bee-keepers who have paid their annual dues to advance the interests of the pursuit in which they are engaged. There are many lines of work that could be pushed if the officers of the Association had the means to undertake it. But we have always felt that even a larger membership would of itself be a great influence; if, when an attempt is made to secure the passage of a law against foul brood or spraying fruit-trees, those working for the passage of such law could say that the National Bee-Keepers' Association with its 6,000 membership was unanimously in favor of such laws, it would go far, we think, towards securing the enactment of such measures. So long as only a few of the thousands of bee-keepers in this country deem it of sufficient importance to belong to their National organization, we can hardly blame legislators for paying scarcely any attention to any resolutions or suggestions that might come thru the Association. In numbers, as well as in a full treasury, is their strength. It is true the full treasury is very necessary, but the best way to secure that desideratum is to get a larger membership. More money will always follow increased membership.

Not being an officer of the Association we feel very free to speak in its favor, and do all we can to get others to join and send their membership dues to General Manager Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa. However, as we have often said before, if it is more convenient for any one to send the dues to this office we will be glad to receive it and forward to Mr. Secor, who will then mail individual receipts.

"The Uncapping-Fork" continues to be vaunted in the German bee-journals as superior to an uncapping-knife. It is made with adjustable forks or needles, so that if one is broken it may be replaced. Price, with extra needles, 33 cents." So says a Stray Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. We have seen one of the uncapping-forks referred to, in the apiary of Mr. L. Kreutzinger, of this county. We do not know whether he has tried to use it, as he works mainly for comb honey. We hardly think that it could take the place of the uncapping-knife in this country.

**In Love with Your Business.**—In one of our agricultural exchanges we read this recently:

"The successful farmers are the ones who are in love with their business."

"In love with their business." That's it. That's the secret of the truest success. You may not become rich while following a certain honorable business. You may not equal in many ways your competitor's ability to get ahead. But if you love your work there is good prospect of the best success.

We know some men who are "dead in

love" with their work—if it were not so they would turn their attention to something else, for they are not getting rich in their present business. But they are successful, nevertheless.

It is the same way with bee-keeping. Seest thou a man or woman in love with bees and their care, surely such will succeed, for they will persist until success is compelled to be theirs.

The young man who is truly "in love" never gives up the struggle until the young lady is won—or until he finds out the reason why he fails of success. The same spirit of determination should fire the heart of every man who would win success in any line of honest effort.

## Weekly Budget

THE WISCONSIN CONVENTION will be held at Madison next Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 5th and 6th, in the State capitol building. A portion of the interesting program is as follows:

President's Address, by N. E. France; Cellular vs. Outdoor Wintering, by A. P. Miner; Outlook for a Bee-Keepers' Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, by E. D. Ochsner; Honey Exchange, by C. A. Hatch; How to Maintain Present Prices of Honey in the Event of a Good Honey Crop, by Harry Lathrop; Short Cuts in Extracting, by Frank Minnick; Discussion of Laws Pertaining to Foul Brood, by N. E. France; and Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Towle will each present a paper on subjects of their own selection.

The secretary, Miss Ada L. Pickard, in her announcement, says:

Many of the prominent and experienced bee-keepers will be present.

E. R. Root, editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, will present his stereopticon views on the evening of Feb. 5th. These we know to be highly entertaining as well as instructive, and to be appreciated they must be seen. Since Mr. Root presented these at the National Convention he has obtained many new slides, which will prove to be instructive and interesting to fruit-growers as well as to bee-keepers.

A general discussion will follow each topic, and a free use of the question-box and answers will be a prominent and valuable feature.

Excursion rates, within 200 miles of Madison, one and one-third fare for the round trip, ticket purchase Feb. 4th, 5th or 6th good to Feb. 9th. Tickets in Wisconsin, over 200 miles from Madison, same rate if purchased Feb. 4th, good to Feb. 9th.

Editor W. Z. Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, as well as the editor of the American Bee Journal, expect to be present also. We are anticipating a good meeting. Wisconsin bee-keepers should turn out in full force.

MR. O. O. POPPLETON, it seems, has been receiving considerable notoriety recently in several of the bee-papers. About two months ago we received his photograph, expecting to use it in the Bee Journal very soon after, but before we were able to do so we found that the American Bee-Keeper had also decided to present his picture, which appeared in the December issue of that paper. Then, just

after making up our forms of the last week's Bee Journal, in which appeared Mr. Poppleton's picture, we received Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and discovered it there also. So it seems that at least three of the bee-papers had been planning to show Mr. Poppleton to their readers. It is all right, as there is no one in all the ranks of bee-keepers whom they would be more pleased to see and read about.

It was Mr. A. I. Root who said to his son E. R. Root, when he (A. I.) had the editorial management of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, "Whenever you see anything from that man Poppleton just hand it right in to the printer. It is *always* good. He is sound and practical." Editor E. R. Root says he has found his father's statement concerning Mr. Poppleton to be literally true.

Mr. Poppleton, as is known by most of the older readers of bee-literature, uses what is called the "Long-Ideal" hive, the frames being 12 inches square, and from 20 to 24 frames in each hive. These frames are all used in the brood-chamber, and, of course, are run entirely for extracted honey. Mr. Root says:

"Mr. Poppleton himself believes that the hive first devised by Langstroth 50 years ago has not been improved upon so far as shape and proportion of frames are concerned, for the production of *comb* honey. But the production of *extracted* honey is so different he thinks it is doubtful if the same style of hive and frame can be best for both."

MR. CHAS. BECKER, as well as other apiarian exhibitors at fairs, hear some queer remarks made by visitors who see the exhibits of honey and bee-supplies. "At the Illinois fair last fall an old couple were gazing at Mr. Becker's large exhibit of bottled extracted honey. The old gentleman said to the old lady:

"What is that along there in them bottles?"

"I don't know unless it is an advertisement for a drug-store," replied the lady.

Mr. Becker is a very sweet "druggist."

On another occasion some spectators were strolling along and came to the honey-extractor. One of the company upon enquiring what it was, received this wise answer from another visitor:

"Why, they put the bees in there, and squeeze out the honey!"

And yet, some of us are just as ignorant about certain things as were the people referred to in the foregoing concerning common apiarian matters.

MR. H. G. OSBURN, writing to Gleanings in Bee-Culture, from Cuba, Oct. 10, 1900, after living there 12 years, advises any one contemplating bee-keeping in that country, to stay at home unless one can first go there and learn the difficulties to be encountered, and how best to meet them; also as to insects which delight to feast on "the rich red blood of the new comer, the very best stimulant for a good appetite." One year he extracted 73,000 pounds of honey from 600 colonies in five months.

Editor Root wisely says: "No one should ever think of 'pulling up stakes,' taking his all, and changing everything in a move to a new locality, much less go to a climate that is essentially different from the one in which he has been brought up."

## Contributed Articles.

### The Bee-Keeper and the Bee-Supply Dealer.

A Colorado subscriber wrote us as follows Oct. 16, 1900, and we referred his letter to several bee-supply dealers requesting their opinion on the subject:

TO THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—

I want to purchase supplies needed for 250 colonies of bees. I don't know where to buy, for the reason that the business must be transacted by mail, and the purchase made at a factory some hundreds of miles distant. One bee-keeping neighbor needs a larger lot than I do, so of course we shall join in getting a car-load direct from the factory.

We should like to see the goods, check the invoice, and verify the measurements or other qualities, of the different goods, then pay our money on the spot. I object downright to paying for a large bill of goods that I have never seen. But I can't help myself. When the goods are manufactured, then counted and shipt, I am not represented. My money passes beyond my control, and I am helpless.

I know all the current answers to my objection; but the answers do not satisfy. The seller is honorable; that does not meet the case. The shipping-clerk is careful; that does me no good after an error is made. An error in counting can be corrected, and always is, if it amounts to much; but the error of the man at the saw, if his spoiled goods get shipt, is never corrected. We get softly-worded apologies, but these do not meet the requirement.

In making a rule of business to protect the seller absolutely, we have left the buyer absolutely unprotected. Cash in advance is perfect protection to the seller, but it is rank injustice to the buyer. Cash on delivery of goods, duly examined, checkt out, and verified, is right.

Now, I submit that the bee-keepers, supply dealers, and editors ought to aggregate brains enough to make a rule of business that will protect both buyer and seller. Let us try the problem, at any rate. Will not the sellers of supplies lead the discussion?

COLORADO.

We have received the following responses to the above, from some of our advertisers:

#### DEAL WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRMS.

I do not consider the dilemma of our Colorado friend a serious one. If he wishes to purchase a car-load of supplies the goods will be figured to him at a very low price for the consideration of a quantity order with the cash. This is greatly in the favor of the purchaser. If he places his order with a strictly responsible house his goods will be guaranteed as ordered, and if, by accident, an error should be made it would be corrected without expense to him. As a rule, manufacturers and supply dealers are very honorable in their dealings, and if there are any that are not they must eventually drop out of the business.

After giving this subject much thought I can see but one explanation, and that is, to be certain to place the order with a responsible firm.

WALTER S. POWDER.

#### "COLORADO" TAKES A WRONG POSITION.

We note the copy of letter from your Colorado subscriber, which you enclose. We think he takes a wrong position in this matter, for this reason: If he wishes to purchase a car-load of goods, and can show as good financial standing in the business world as the manufacturer, then we would have no objection to sending him goods to be paid for when examined; but inasmuch as he is not in business, and not quoted in the commercial reference books, he could hardly expect that any one would trust him outright with a car-load of goods unless he could give satisfactory references.

We have never had any difficulty in satisfying our customers in the ultimate settlement of any disputed point, unless it may be with some one who has ordered only a few dollars worth of goods and is simply of that make-up that he would not be satisfied even if the whole amount of money he paid for the goods was returned to him.

Now we would suggest that if this party wishes to purchase a car-load of goods, and, as he says, he is willing to

pay cash, that he send the manufacturer one-third or one-half the cost of the goods, and deposit the balance in some bank to be paid to the manufacturer when the goods have been received and found satisfactory.

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.

#### NO RULE CAN BE LAID DOWN.

There is no rule that can be laid down in this matter, as the matter of credit to a strange purchaser by a dealer depends altogether upon the information that the dealer may or may not have obtained concerning the purchaser. If dealers were compelled to trust everybody, they would have to ask a much larger price for their goods to make up for dishonest customers, and the honest ones would evidently pay for the dishonest ones. Purchasers of large orders who understand the rules of business do not hesitate to furnish good references, and that secures them a credit, so they can see the goods before buying. On a small retail trade, however, it is not advisable to make credit, as it involves too large a correspondence and too much book-keeping. Between a fair dealer and a fair purchaser, there is not trouble once in a thousand purchases, because the dealer is always ready to take back incorrect goods and replace them, paying freight both ways. When there is trouble it is when the dealer is not fair, or the purchaser himself is unjust or gets angry at an error, instead of peaceably representing the mistake which needs correction. But as I said before, it does not happen once in a thousand deals that both parties get so angry that they can not agree on a satisfactory solution.

As we cut up very little lumber ourselves, but buy much of our stuff already cut from large mills, we are both a buyer and a seller in the goods furnished by "the man at the saw," and we must say that we find very little trouble in getting or giving satisfaction.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

#### TRY TO DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.

Your Colorado correspondent is not so badly off as he imagines. In the first place it is not necessary or desirable even, for him to send his order hundreds of miles distant direct to the factory. He can place it with a large wholesale dealer in his own State, and receive just as good prices as tho he sent the order direct to the factory.

Again, if he is a reliable and responsible man, and can satisfy the one with whom he places his order of the fact, it is not necessary for him to pay for the goods until he sees them and is satisfied they are what he ordered. Neither the manufacturer nor the dealer wants to have any unfair advantage over his customers. The reason why the rule of "cash with order" has been adopted is not to take advantage of the buyer, but it is rather in his interest in preventing bad debts, thereby permitting of closer prices. If the manufacturer or dealer had the means at hand of ascertaining who were responsible and trustworthy and who were not, many people could be accommodated who, under the present conditions, find it less troublesome to send the amount with the order. We have the means at hand for men in the mercantile business; but not for farmers, professional men, etc., who make up the great majority of customers for bee-supplies.

Even if cash does accompany the order and it is placed with a responsible manufacturer or dealer, the buyer is not helpless if the order is not properly filled. Your subscriber seems to assume that the manufacturer would be more careful to avoid mistakes in filling the order if the payment was not to be made till after delivery and inspection—a proposition which is absurd from our point of view. We would have as much right to assume that the buyer would be more critical in his inspection, seeking for some basis as a claim for rebate, if he were allowed the privilege of inspection before settling for the goods. We have more faith in both classes—buyer and seller—than to ascribe to either such low standards.

Your correspondent says, "Errors of the man at the saw, if his spoilt goods get shipt, are never corrected." That is a pretty sweeping statement which we think he would find it difficult to prove. We can cite him to numerous cases in our experience that would induce him to materially modify it. We always try to do as we would be done by, whether goods are paid for or not. Occasionally a man takes so unreasonable a position as to make it impossible to satisfy him; but we usually satisfy our customers.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.



## THE HONEST SUFFER BECAUSE OF THE DISHONEST.

I have carefully considered the letter by "Colorado." It would appear that he has had bad work unloaded on him, and had to put up with it as it was. Has he ever dealt with firms that have given perfect satisfaction in quality and workmanship? If so, why has he not stood by them? This question is for customers in general.

The fact of the matter is, that a large proportion of bee-keepers are always looking for the cheapest, and they always get it. A customer of mine bought nothing of me last season until September. I find he had bought elsewhere at a less price, but admits that my goods were best, and again orders of me at my price, without making a single objection, as "Colorado" does.

Every supply dealer and manufacturer should be able to establish a character beyond any question, by the best of reference. I deal with hundreds of customers every year—it is an easy matter for every one of them to get my standing within a week, but it is an utter impossibility for me to find out the character and standing of all my customers. If every bee-keeper were honest and fair, then it would be perfectly safe and right for any reliable firm to submit goods for inspection before payment. But it is a melancholy fact that bee-keepers have their regular proportion of people that are dishonest, unfair, and cranky, as every dealer knows. We must protect ourselves against this class by "cash with the order," and the honest must suffer for it, until after having established a character with a firm, we sometimes make exceptions. But this does not protect us against losing customers, and we are forced to do the right thing to keep the business going.

Why should I, as a "manufacturer and dealer," "contribute any brains to make a general rule of business that will protect both buyer and seller?" Why should I contribute to make it perfectly safe for my customers to order of my competitor? If I have given them satisfaction and no cause to complain, let them keep on buying of me, and if they want to try the other man let them take their chance, and not ask me to make it safe for them to try him.

If it were a rule to ship goods on approval, we would be at the mercy of dishonest people. What is to hinder a man from ordering from several concerns and selecting the best as he sees it, and refuse the others on some pretext? We would never know, and if we did would have no redress. Or what protection would we have against a chronic crank and fault-finder?

Such conditions as Colorado complains of, while they are liable to happen to any firm, and in fact do happen, are exceptions. Where they are a rule, they will soon establish a reputation as being unreliable. For the few exceptions that happen to good firms, it is hardly worth considering a general rule as proposed.

Let each firm do business on a principle that will satisfy their customers. Let each make it a rule for themselves. Instead of forcing the dishonest and unreliable to do right, let it be a "survival of the fittest." Let honest and legitimate competition alone force a man to do right, and be careful and considerate in dealing with his customers. Let him command their confidence, and let them freely give it. It is only those that mistrust everybody else that we ever have any trouble with.

I have for a number of years shipped all of my honey to one firm, for the reason that I have confidence in their honesty, and I let good enough alone.

The only general rule should be with the publishers. Hold them responsible for the character of their advertisers. It is an easy thing for them to do, and they can afford it considering what we have to pay. Let it be understood, that the appearance of an advertisement is a guaranty for the character of the firm.

GUS DITTMER.

LATER.—I had thought that perhaps I had been a little too hard on "Colorado." I have just read the editorial on "A Dishonest Honey-Shipper," on page 691 (1900), and I am more than ever confirmed in the position I have taken. We must protect ourselves against that class of bee-keepers, and the honest must suffer in consequence. G. D.



Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

## Honey-Dew—Extracted-Honey Question.

BY C. P. DADANT.

I HAVE received the following to be answered in the American Bee Journal:

MR. C. P. DADANT:—Would you be kind enough to answer a few questions on the production of extracted honey?

1. In our locality we have an occasional flow of the so-called "honey-dew." Is there any danger of this being carried up into the extracting-frames, or will it be used up for brood-rearing before the white clover honey-flow? The honey-dew flow comes in early spring when the oaks are leafing. What I want to know is, Will it injure the grade of the white clover honey?

2. Do you put your honey, as soon as extracted, into cans or into a tank?

3. How do you clean extracting-combs after the honey-flow is over?

4. Is it best to leave them on the hives from spring until fall?—CARROLL CO., ILL.

1. Honey-dew is harvested and carried into the supers just like any other crop. In the extracting supers, and when there is no other honey harvested at the same time, it is all right, for it can be taken out and sold separately. It is certainly not good honey, but it is a "sweet," and much better than no crop at all. In 1890 or 1891 (I do not remember which), we harvested some 30 barrels of almost pure honey-dew, and in fact there was little else. This was sold by us at five cents per pound for baking purposes, and I believe also for the use of tobaccoists. We have used it ourselves in wine-making and found it quite as efficient as any other grade of honey. But its taste, for consumption as honey, is not a recommendation. Some people call it "bug-juice," and seem to abhor it. Some of it, probably the bulk of it, is certainly a production of aphides, but undoubtedly also some honey-dew is an exudation from the tree, especially that which is gathered around the acorns.

The fact that honey-dew is the product of aphides should not condemn it for all purposes. If aphides are "bugs," so are bees; they are all insects, and the fact that one product is unpalatable does not make it entirely useless or worthless. And in the matter of edibles, much depends how we consider things. What we call cheese is called by the Chinese "rotten milk," but we think cheese a greater dainty than the young dogs that the Chinaman roasts as a delicacy.

One consolation is that honey-dew does not usually prove very plentiful in times of a great clover honey-flow. Then, the bees do not like it as well as clover honey, and they do not always gather it when there is a good flow of the better nectar. Yet there are times when clover and honey-dew are harvested together. This is unfortunate for the clover crop, for it does not take much of the poorer article to stain it in color, and to spoil the flavor. The only remedy is to sell the mixture at a lower price. But we must avoid keeping it for winter food, for there is not the slightest doubt that it is not as healthy as white honey, probably because it does not contain as much saccharine substance, or because it contains more foreign matter, which amounts to the same thing.

2. We have always practiced putting our honey, as soon as harvested, into barrels. Our reason for doing so is, that, with the large crops we harvest, tanks would be very cumbersome and very expensive. Then, we have never had any trouble with barrels, so we see that many people complain of them. It is probably because we have always taken pains to secure first-class, dry barrels, such as have been used for alcohol or syrups, that are usually coated with some sort of glue on the inside, which makes them honey-tight. Too many people imagine that they can take a leaky barrel and soak it with water, as they would for wine or cider, and make it do for honey. This is a grave error. Honey absorbs moisture to such an extent that it will readily "drink up" the water contained in the wood, and thus will dry up the wood and leave the barrel leaky as before. We found, at our expense, that if you take and melt a lot of honey, and put it while hot, into even a very sound barrel, the heat of the honey will dry up the wood enough to cause it to leak at once, when it would not have done so if cold honey had been put into it. We prefer barrels to cans because we can handle the honey and draw it off into any kind of a receptacle when ready to retail it.

But we do not wish to speak against the honey-tank. Any apiarist who has sufficient room and can secure a good, big tank can place the honey in this and probably have it continue to ripen, after it is harvested, if the tank is kept in a warm, dry place. Such a tank should be made of galvanized iron or heavy tin, and placed where the honey may

be drawn off thru a faucet without having to move the tank. For a crop of a few hundred, or even of a few thousand, pounds, this is certainly good. We sometimes have unripe honey, and I know that such honey would be benefitted by standing in an open tank in hot weather. But if the crop is harvested at the right time, there is usually no need of artificial ripening. There are seasons when the weather is damp and the crop is so watery that it even ferments in the combs before harvesting. No amount of ripening will help such honey.

3. We always return the combs to the hives to clean them. If there is no honey in the fields at the time of extracting, we wait until evening to return the extracting supers, so that the bees may not be incited to rob. About sunset is a good time, and if any excitement prevails it dies out before any damage is done. The next morning all is quiet. In a good season, when the bees are still at work, the combs may be returned at once, that is, the combs of one hive, that have just been extracted, are exchanged for those of the next, and so on, till the end of the day.

We have tried keeping the combs over, from one year to another, without giving them back to be cleansed—we do not like it. They are sticky, and leak more or less; they attract mice and robber-bees, and the liquid honey that sticks to them is likely to sour. Then when spring comes, if we happen to put them on the hive during a day of short crop, we have some risks again from the excitement caused, and some danger of robbing.

4. Yes, if your colonies are strong, the combs are better off on the hives during the summer than in the honey-house or anywhere else. Even if there is no crop, the bees take care of them and neither mice nor moth can touch them. But we must not leave a lot of supers on a weak colony. That would be an error. Some judgment must be used in this as in any other thing. Let us always remember that successful bee-culture is made of many little details, and that the most careful man is also the most successful.

Hancock Co., Ill.



### Queen-Rearing on a Roof—Feeders and Liquefying Granulated Honey.

BY JOHN R. SCHMIDT.

SO much has been said already about bee-keeping on a roof, and especially as this has been my subject quite often it is really becoming one of the "old chestnuts." It is about time this subject were buried, at least long enough to allow the readers to recover from the "too much of one thing" malady which creeps into our periodicals so often, not only in bee-literature, but in many others as well. For instance: Not long ago while talking to a photographer who has made a success of his profession, I chanced to ask him which is the best photographic journal published. Picking up one of the high-priced journals and turning to the frontispiece he said: "Here we have an example of composition and lighting that *we* buried 20 years

ago, and it is the same with many of the articles as well—the rethrasing of the same old things until we actually do not care to read them." Now this is just the trouble with articles written on bee-culture—the rethrasing of the same old things until the advanced readers will not read them.

The only excuse I have for bringing an old subject before the readers is, that it introduces something which heretofore to my knowledge has never been attempted on a large scale, viz: The rearing of queen-bees for the trade. The illustration herewith is a photograph of the C. H. W. Weber apiary again, and also shows a few of the nuclei used last season to accommodate some of the queens. It has been suggested that the only sure way to get queens purely mated is to establish an apiary on an island, away from other bees, and even to accomplish this desired result a desert was mentioned. Probably this led to the idea of going to the other extreme and rearing them on a roof in the city; anyhow, this has proven to be a capital idea, at least in this city, where house-top apiaries are few and far between. Mr. Weber tested this method of queen-rearing last season and found it to work well, his business having developed to such an extent that a move was necessary to the roof proper, about 20 feet higher, where more room and sunshine could be given the bees.

The same idea of having the hives under cover has been adhered to, as this is important when located on a high roof where the wind has full sweep without a break, over the house-tops. It would become a troublesome and often disastrous undertaking to winter hives of bees under any other method, but as it is here, each hive nestles up to the second story in a solid packing both winter and summer. A thing of no little importance has been added to these hives. That is, every one has a permanent Doolittle feeder on the north side of the brood-chamber, and manipulated entirely from the outside thru a ½-inch tin tube closed with a cork. The arrangement is so convenient that one may feed any desired amount of syrup at any and all times; even in the coldest days the bees may be fed with the same convenience and safety as in summer, the packing not being disturbed in the least. Just pull out the cork, insert a funnel, pour in the feed, replace the cork, and we're ready for the next hive. This is almost convenience itself, and as near being the perfect way to feed as anything could be.

Another thing, every one of the hives under cover has three queens in each—two young laying queens besides the old one—living peaceably, too. I believe this was considered impossible heretofore. Can't tell you now (by request) how it is done, but it is an accomplished fact—nothing theoretical about it.

#### LIQUEFYING GRANULATED HONEY.

The sale of liquid extracted honey is another specialty of Mr. Weber's, and to keep it in the liquid state is not an easy thing to accomplish, judging from the amount of granulated honey we see. This locality undoubtedly wants liquid extracted honey, and to make a success of the business we must give them what they want. Realizing this,

Mr. Weber has devised a liquefying-tank with a capacity of one barrel at a time. The honey-chamber is surrounded by a water-bath, and the water is heated by a gas stove of special design. The exact amount of water in the tank can be read from the outside upon an automatic register, and when the water is too low a turn or two of a small wheel admits the water thru a separate hydraulic connection for this tank. Should the water supply become too great it may be turned into a drain-pipe, and needs no further care.

The temperature of the surrounding water is of great



Roof-Apiary of Mr. C. H. W. Weber, Hamilton Co., Ohio.



importance, and to know to a degree just how hot the water really is, is accomplished by a thermometer on the outside which registers the exact temperature of the surrounding water in the tank. A glance at this will tell us just where we are "at" at all times, and there is no danger of overheating except thru carelessness. Any variation from the desired temperature is easily controlled by the perfect system of heating, and cold water supply. All this will be appreciated the more when it is said this tank is located in the store in full view of all customers and visitors, and its novel appearance excites much curiosity. The honey when reliquefied is run into bottles, corked, and hermetically sealed while hot with a preparation which looks like beeswax, and something especially appropriate and pleasing when used for this purpose.

Is this tank a success? Well, I believe I can safely say it is. Two bottles of reliquefied honey which I saw had been on ice constantly for three months, and after this long time did not show the least trace of granulation. If bottled honey will stand so severe a test as this there is no necessity for educating the people to eat granulated honey. I was told a tank like this does not cost over \$100, and it certainly would be a good investment for many. To see it one would think it cost a great deal more.

Such are a few of the good things Mr. Weber has thought out himself, and if he could be induced to describe them with his own pen I am sure he would put a few "wrinkles" into some of the most prolific writers.

Before closing I would like to say that some parts of this article may read like a big puff for Mr. Weber. To all those who think it such, I would say that I write only hoping to give something new and practical to the readers, and if a person deserves credit for such a thing it is no more than right that he should be mentioned in connection with it.

Hamilton Co., Ohio.



### The Conklin Apiary in Rhyme.

BY MRS. JAS. R. CONKLIN.

In the village of Moravia this apiary's found—

Just out behind the barn are the busy workers 'round;  
Bounded on the east by berries, and on the west by hens,  
On the north by a vacant lot, a neighbor it defends.

The owner that's at work there, was born in '53;  
He stayed on the farm with father until he married me.  
We went to farming right away, instead of a wedding trip,  
But he hankered so for honey that one day he bought a "skip."

You all know what the fever is that one swarm brings to men—  
Well, I guess the only remedy is to get some more of them.  
Mistakes, experiments, and even death didn't break the fever up—  
Still on it raged till cooled by drink from a successful cup.

We finally gave farming up, and to the village came,  
But his appetite for honey is very much the same.  
Bee-keeping sirs—and also wives—those both short and tall,  
When passing thru this place we'll be glad to have you call.

—Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1900.



### The "Bull-Dog Ant" of Florida in the Apiary.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

I HAVE been much interested in a correspondence with H. E. Hill, of Florida, regarding a large red ant of that State. Mr. Hill says he has not seen this species in Canada, Cuba, or in any section of the United States except Florida. These ants are very serious pests in the apiary, and their destructive habits make it imperative that the bee-keeper give them special attention. Mr. Hill states that he has lost as many as 19 nuclei in a single week from these predatory ants. This is true notwithstanding that the nuclei were fastened on the trunks of palm-trees quite a distance from the ground. A further precaution was also taken of placing a girdle of cotton wadding saturated with carbolic acid around the tree above and below each nucleus.

Districts not cultivated are fairly alive with these ants. They burrow deep in the roots of old stumps, under logs or other pieces of wood, in the grass, between the walls of buildings, in wood-piles, in ventilated hive-covers, beneath the bottom-board of hives, in the vacant space of a contracted hive, between the shingles of old buildings, in rot-

ten portions of tall trees—in short, may be found in any place that affords them a harbor.

Mr. Hill has never counted them but believes that a colony may number two or three thousand ants. It is quite common, however, for a detachment of a few hundred to gather in any place affording a safe rendezvous. They are very ready to occupy any convenient harbor near the apiary. Hence the need of great vigilance on the part of the bee-keeper.

It is a curious fact that queenless colonies, or any colony in the apiary weak in numbers, are quick to be discovered by these marauders and are almost certain of attack and extinction. They always make their onslaught in the night-time; and even populous colonies not infrequently succumb to their attack.

I have long believed that ants are to the Arthropoda what man is among Vertebrates. Even the study of the ant's brain would establish its position at the head of its phylum. Its brain is not only large in proportion to its body, but has a kind of corrugation which reminds us of the convolutions of our own brains and those of the other higher mammalia. We know that ants sow seeds, clear the ground, gather and cure their grain, make slaves, and do many other things that indicate very high intelligence. We are not surprised, then, at what Mr. Hill writes of this apicide of Florida. He states that in the early evening, scouts are sent out in advance of the main army, which select the colony of bees to be destroyed and plundered. These advance agents may be seen running over the hive at the very dawn of the night. In such case, the colony of bees is usually doomed unless removed beyond the reach of the menacing host. Mr. Hill has frequently removed the imperilled colony with the result that an adjacent colony was attacked and destroyed.

This method has been the most successful of any tried. Mr. Hill reports that the bees show the utmost consternation when attacked by these ants. The chitinous crust, which in all ants is very hard, is specially so in the case of this bee-destroyer of Florida. The ant has immense strength, is very agile and alert, and, by use of its sharp, scissors-like jaws, is sure of victory. The hum of distress, and even of despair, made by the bees is so characteristic, that it would be quickly recognized even by the inexperienced.

As before stated, these attacks are always made in the night. During the time of the contest, thousands of ants may be seen running over the ground and the hives near by. The ants grasp the bees and the two may be seen whirling, one over the other, until the bee is hurled from the hive maimed or dead. This hand-to-hand conflict, if we may so call it, goes on until all that remains of the bees is, to quote Mr. Hill, "a crawling, wreathing mass of dismembered bodies drabbed in perspiration and honey." The victory is sure to come to the ants but is not without its fearful sacrifices. Hundreds of the ants are disabled or killed in the battle. These are mixt with the perishing bees and reach high up from the bottom-board between the combs. After the terrible carnage, the remaining ants feast upon the honey which is left in the comb and in the honey-sacs of the dead bees.

The immense numbers of these destroying ants can be easily imagined, as Mr. Hill states that he has burned thousands of colonies during the past two years. They seem to be proof against the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. When this liquid is used, they pick up their eggs and move to new quarters. The free use of gasoline and the torch seems the only practicable way to destroy the destroyers. Mr. Hill has invented a very ingenious way to protect his queen-rearing colonies from these ant banditti. He places them on a stand, the legs of which are so turned that a little basin encircles each leg. This little basin is made impervious by coating it on the inner side with paraffine. By keeping this full of kerosine or carbolic acid, the ants are unable to pass up the legs and so can not reach the bees. Of course the liquid has to be replaced as it evaporates.

Like all ants, this "bull-dog of Florida" has a sort of scale or hump on its narrow thorax. There are two sizes of the ants, the ordinary small workers and the much larger soldiers. The heads are very large, the eyes round and small, and the jaws very strong and sharp. The entire body has numerous hairs. Except the eyes and the abdomen of the soldiers, and the tip of the same in the smaller workers, which are black, the entire ant is red. As Mr. Hill has not sent me any specimens of the queens, I do not know how they differ from the others except as very likely they are larger and will show stubs of wings. The queens of all ants, as also the males or drones, have wings and fly



forth to mate. After mating, the workers or soldiers bite off the wings of the queen so that she is ever after held as a sort of a prisoner in the ant household where she performs no other duty than to lay eggs.

I have been explicit in this narration as it is a remarkably interesting case. Ants for the most part do little harm. When we see them visiting trees we may be almost assured that there are either scale-insects or plant-lice on the same trees. These scale or plant-lice secrete honey-dew and it is this which attracts the ants. The ants, then, do no harm here except, perhaps, to protect the scale and plant-lice from birds which are slow to visit plants on which ants abound. We all know that ants sometimes bore into trees. This tunneling, however, is rare except in trees more or less decayed. In such cases, however, the tunnels are often very numerous and the carving done by the ants is interesting to study. In California, where the ants are near trees, they sometimes do damage by destroying foliage. I have not seen this but have it from what I consider good authority.

The most grievous offense that the ants commit in our country is that of entering our houses and making themselves a nuisance on the lawn about the house. Strings dipt in corrosive sublimate will keep them from the houses, while burning with gasoline or suffocating with bi-sulphide of carbon is the easiest way to rid the lawn of their presence.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.

## Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### Moving Bees in Winter.

I have an apiary of about 50 colonies. Would you advise me to move them now? VIRGINIA.

ANSWER—Without knowing more about the case it is hard to answer. If you yourself expect to move, it will probably be more convenient for you to move the bees also. If you remain where you are, and the pasture is very much better at some place two or more miles away, it may be advisable to move the bees. If you expect to move the bees, and desire only to know whether the present is a good time to move them, it may be said in reply that it will be better to wait till the bees begin to fly in the spring. Still, if it is much more convenient to move them now, they may be moved carefully without danger of much harm.

### Getting Straight Brood-Combs—Moving Bees.

1. As I am a beginner in the bee-business, I would like to know what is the best way of getting straight combs in the brood-frames? I have 20 colonies, and I wish to run for extracted honey another year. The past year I worked for comb honey, so the brood-frames are in such a shape that it will be difficult to extract a great many of them that I would like to get into.

2. And, furthermore, is it best to contract the space in the hive, when there is an extra frame in the hive that isn't filled?

2. After a swarm issues, can I move the old colony, say a half mile, without injuring them, to a different place, supposing that the swarm that issued would better be put back on the old stand? The reason that I ask is, I want to have them on the opposite side of the river. I have 20 colonies.

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. The very best way to have combs built straight is to fill the frames with comb foundation. That makes a sure thing of it that the center of the comb will be in the center of the frame, and you may make sure at the same time of having all worker-comb.

2. It is not desirable to have any more space in the hive than can be filled by the bees, especially in winter, for it costs the bees extra to keep up the heat in that extra space.

3. Yes, it will be all right to move the mother colony

away a half a rod or half a mile. If you want to have the moved colony pretty strong, move it immediately after it swarms. But it is generally considered good practice to let the old hive stand close beside the swarm for a week and then move it. That makes the swarm very strong, but of course the mother colony is just so much weakened. The object desired is to prevent a second swarm, and also to make the first swarm strong for surplus. Moving the swarm a half mile will be much the same as moving it a short distance, only there will probably be not quite so many bees leave the old hive for the swarm, if the old hive is moved a long distance.

### Storing Supers—10-Frame vs. 8-Frame Hive.

1. I am anxious to fix my surplus honey arrangement during the winter, but having been deprived of the use of the building I used for a shed, I have no place to store my supers where the temperature does not go much below freezing—in fact, I must leave some outdoors. Thru the kindness of the "gude wife," I can work in one end of the kitchen, but must store my traps elsewhere. Will freezing injure the foundation in the sections, provided they are kept dry and in the dark? By an eye of faith I see a shop and honey-house after next summer's big honey-crop!

2. Why is a 10-frame hive better for extracted honey than an 8-frame, as you advise New Jersey, on page 25? How about two 8-frame hives with queen-excluders between? HOOSIER.

ANSWERS.—1. Don't be worried about the freezing. It's probably a good deal colder here than where you live, and I've had thousands of sections filled with foundation stay in a place as cold as outdoors not only all winter but two or more winters, and I don't think they were hurt by it.

2. One reason for preferring the 10-frame hive is that it is safer for winter. There is more room in it for winter stores. There is not the same reason for restricting the brood-nest at any time for extracted honey that there is for comb honey. The bees will not do anything at comb honey in the supers so long as there is room below. But it is not quite the same with extracting-combs above. If they have old black combs above they will store it in them nearly if not quite as readily as below, and even if the extracting-combs are new they will prefer them to sections divided up into little compartments. Of course, you will need more than one story of 10 frames in the harvest, and you will be safer from having the harvest interrupted by swarming than if the queen were confined to 8 frames.

### Mating of Queens—Growing Plants for Honey.

1. I have been reading "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," and I find that it says that the queen mates with the drone while on the wing. I do not find that it states anywhere that queens mate in any other way. I have six clipt queens, and others that seem to be too large to fly, and I would like to know if they will be all right for breeding in the spring.

2. I wish to purchase some honey-plants in the spring, and would like to know what would suit this climate best. What kinds of clovers would you advise, and what kind of garden flowers? WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is exceedingly doubtful whether queens mate any other way than on the wing. If the wings of a queen are clipt before she flies on her wedding-trip, or if by any means the wings of a virgin queen are bad so she can not fly, you may better kill her at once; she is utterly worthless, as all the eggs she lays will produce only drones. The six clipt queens are all right for the next spring, if they were all right in the fall, for a queen does not need to meet the drones each year, but only once for life.

2. Your best chance will probably be among the clovers. Alsike clover is one of the best, especially if the location is somewhat low and wet. Sweet clover will do almost anywhere, and will do well on poor land and on stiff clay. Very likely crimson clover may prove a success with you. It is very beautiful when in flower, and would be an ornament in the door-yard. Crimson clover is not usually sown in the spring, but it may be worth while for you to try some at that time, as in that case you will be a little ahead if it succeeds.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

## Convention Proceedings.

### Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 55).

#### DISCUSSION ON SHIPPING HONEY CONTINUED.

Mr. Aikin—I am glad Mr. Abbott has made his speech; I know now where Colorado, Arizona and Utah people can sell their honey.

Mr. Moore—I was going to ask him how he sold 30,000 pounds of honey a year?

Mr. Aikin—Don't bother yourself about that, Mr. Moore. In the first place, if we had barrels, we would have to let the Wisconsin people ship to Chicago, and from Chicago to Denver, and from Denver to Loveland; what would be the freight rate? Not less than first-class, or once and a half, or double first-class.

A Member—Couldn't you ship barrel-staves without all that freight?

Mr. Aikin—We would probably have to pay the freight on them just the same; whereas the tin comes to Denver and our cans are put up right in Denver, and distributed thruout the State and adjoining territory, and we have new tin cans. I don't know of anybody in our part of the country who puts up honey in second-hand cans. Last year we put our honey in five-gallon tin cans, otherwise called 60-pound cans. Those cans are made, it is true, out of light tin, and unless they are securely made, you can burst one of them almost as easily as you could roll off a log. When the honey is quite liquid, you put that honey into the cans and let it stand for four weeks, and then you can ship it across the continent and back again and it will be there just the same; it will candy solid. At least all the honey I ever produced in Colorado, and that has been a good many car-loads, would candy within a month, and will candy as solid as any butter or lard you ever shipt. But why put it in a 60-pound can? What trade are we catering to, anyhow? It has come out at different times here in this convention, and in other ways, that the great bulk of the honey we have been producing and taking such pains to get nice, good honey for people to eat, goes where? Into tobacco, into whisky or liquor of some kind or other—I don't know what all it is put into. A representative from one of the Chicago honey commission firms told us last year that the great bulk of the extracted honey they bought and sold did not go on the table as a table syrup. If that is true, use your old, dirty barrels if you wish to, but we in the West who have a good table "syrup" that can't be excelled anywhere in the United States, propose to put our honey into cans. It is the cheapest package we can get. Every old alcohol and glucose barrel is picked up by the farmers and others who want to take water on their ground for drinking purposes. The cheapest barrel we could buy would cost us \$100, it wouldn't hold anything except water, and not always that. It is true that we could take the barrels and put them out there and use them. I made a piece of furniture in Iowa out of walnut, and it was put up several years before it went to Colorado. It stood all right until I moved it to Colorado; after I got it in that dry climate, the cracks opened up until you could stick your finger thru. That is what the barrels would do if you shipt them from a damp climate and let them stand a little time without redriving the hoops. I tried that once on some barrels I had in Iowa in use for three or four years. After they had stood in my shop, I filled them with honey, having the hoops driven tight and putting on iron hoops and drove them until I was afraid I would burst the hoops, and then shipt them to Colorado and let them stand in the sun a few days, and then went around and could lift the hoops off from the barrels with a finger. If the honey had not been candied it would have been out on the ground. That cuts but little figure with Wisconsin and New York people, and you who have barrels and can use them and ship them to the factory. I am producing honey and working on a different line altogether. Mr. Moore wanted to know how I could sell 30,000

pounds of honey in my local trade. I am making it a staple, and as a staple it must compete with other sweets of equal grade—that means granulated sugar with some water poured into it to make a syrup. I am not catering to the fancy trade, but when the poor people of this country buy our extracted honey and use it as a syrup, they don't want to buy a barrel of it, and they don't want it to be expensive, either. They don't want to pay 25 cents, or even five cents, for a package that will hold five cents worth of honey. I am going to hit Mr. York real hard while I am on the floor, and if he undertakes to get after me, I want you to get between us. Some of you remember reading in the American Bee Journal an editorial by Mr. York criticizing those of us who want to put our name and address on our package, and he says, "Does the farmer put his name and address on the bags of wheat, and on his potatoes, and on his horses and cows?" Taking the whole list of them, pretty much. "Does he put his name and address on them when he sends them to market?" The case isn't applicable at all; his argument is altogether lame. The wheat the farmer sells goes into a big bin with 1,000 other farmers' wheat; it is shipt in a car-load to the mill, the miller grinds it, and when it becomes flour, every sack of it goes out with the miller's brand on it, and it remains on it until it goes into the family to be consumed. When Mr. York buys my honey, if he buys it in barrels or 60-pound cans, and puts it up in little packages to sell to the retail trade, it doesn't make any difference whether I have my address on it or not, it becomes then Mr. York's honey; but when I ship my comb honey that goes thru his hands to the retail trade, and is never changed from the moment it leaves my hands until it reaches the retail store, my name has a right and my address has a right, to be on that package and remain there until it goes to the consumer, or until it gets into the store. I have a right to have my name and address on every separate section, and in proof of my position I will ask you if you can find any package whatever in foods that is sent out in any other way. The name and address of the packer or manufacturer is on that goods whenever the goods goes right thru to its destination in the original package; butter is so branded, eggs are not of course, because an egg is an egg, and it is out of the question from the nature of the product. Yet in the city of Denver, there is a firm, I have been told within the last few days, who are making a specialty of strictly fresh eggs, and when these eggs go out to the different houses around the city, they go out with the name and address of the firm putting them up and guaranteeing them strictly fresh and all right. Now, I will not take any further time on this particular phase of it. But why continue with the large package? why waste any more time with that? Do as I have been doing—put your honey into the small retail package right the first thing; put packages up in dozens, or any other way, just as all kinds of fruit and other things, and put them up and send them right to the consumer and let them be used as a table syrup. My honey is put in lard-pails 3, 5, and 10 pound sizes, holding 4, 7, and 14 pounds of honey. I put that honey into the pails at the honey-house. I refuse to sell it, except to people right by me, until it has candied solid; then I take it to the stores, and the store salesmen in my town to-day don't want liquid honey, because they will pick it up and tip it on one side and read the honey-label and then set it down and go off. Every customer who wants to look at it will do the same thing. Directly the honey is oozing out around the rim. When it is candied, there is none of that trouble. I am sorry my honey isn't here. I made a shipment by freight but it has not yet arrived; otherwise I could show you all of this. I have the printed instructions right here, how to melt that honey, and the people can learn, and will learn, and when they come to the store they want a package that they can take home, some syrup to go on their table as a staple, and they don't want to pay any fancy prices for the package; it is simply to put on their tables. They want it in the cheapest package they can get, and so when it is in a candied condition they take it home and melt it, and everyone is better pleased. Some like it better in the candied condition, and want it put up in cans. I put it up so they can have it either way. If they want it they can take it in the pails and put them in their wagon and go home; it can be used in town or country, or in the mining camp; outing parties take it because there is no leakage, no bother getting to their camping-ground. Let us quit looking so much after the manufacturing trade and begin to put our honey onto the table of the family, and we will do two things—we will benefit the family, and we will take a lot of this honey away from the manufacturer, and they will be com-



ing after us to get our honey, and I think we will increase the demand. I have been selling honey very cheap—I won't tell you how cheap; I have been selling it very cheap, and some people said to me, "You are selling honey too cheap; you are killing the market." I said, Which would you rather I would do? You know if I send my honey to Denver I will have to compete with you? Do you want me to sell at home, or sell in Denver? I say the question comes to this point, if I have a crop of 30,000 pounds for sale, and enough to make the total crop right around a little village of 2,000 population—making the total crop 50,000, is that community going to consume 50,000 pounds of honey at 10 cents a pound when they can buy granulated sugar at 5½ or six cents a pound and make a splendid table syrup? No, sir, they will not. Mr. Abbott is catering to fancy table trade; Mr. Moore is doing the same thing. Let them put up glass packages, if they want to, for people who are willing to buy fancy goods; let a panic come, and there comes a time when you can't sell to that trade; but the family buys every day in the year; they want it all the time, whether times are good or bad. The family trade is best to depend upon. I said to our Denver people, If I put my honey on the market at 8, 9 and 10 cents a pound, as you want me to, the result will be the people are going to buy the sugar and leave the honey with me; then I have got to ship it. What will I do? Send it down to George W. York, of Chicago? If I ship in less than car-lots it costs me 97 cents a hundred pounds to get it here, and I pay freight on the package—barrels or whatever it is. Mr. York would probably want to pay six cents there for it, or seven in Chicago; my package costs me ¾ of a cent; how much money have I left for that honey? If I ship to the general market it will net me, less freights, commissions and package, about 3 to 4 cents; and I said to the Denver bee-keeper, Would you rather I would ship my honey and get 4 cents a pound, or sell it at home for 6 cents a pound and keep it at home? I am tending to my own business, I am not bothering you; when you can get more right at home than you can sell, don't put it on the market to compete with other people who haven't the local market, or can't get it. (Applause).

Continued next week.



## Report of the California Association.

BY O. L. ABBOTT.

The members of the California Bee-Keepers' Association met at Selma, Fresno Co., Jan. 7th, and elected a board of directors, consisting of the following members: Dr. J. P. Johnson, J. W. Paine, J. S. Crowder, B. D. Vanderburgh, and C. M. Davis.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. P. Johnson; 1st vice-president, J. S. Crowder; 2d vice-president, C. M. Davis; secretary, Prof. C. S. Taylor, Jr.; corresponding secretary, O. L. Abbott, of Selma; and treasurer, J. W. Paine.

Pres. Johnson read the annual report, showing among other things that the directors had purchased a car-load of cans and a car-load of cases at a saving to its members; that the Association had received and sold 118,732 pounds of extracted honey at 6 cents a pound; and that it had manufactured the wax into foundation for its members at a low cost per pound. The members showed their appreciation by a vote of thanks, and by re-electing the old board. Mr. Grimes was unable to serve as director another year, so Mr. Davis was elected to fill his place.

A committee consisting of J. H. P. Stephens, Prof. C. S. Taylor, Jr., and O. L. Abbott, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in February.  
O. L. ABBOTT, *Cor. Sec.*

Fresno Co., Calif., Jan. 8.

**The Chicago Convention Picture** is a fine one. It is nearly 8x10 inches in size, mounted on heavy cardboard 10x12 inches. It is, we believe, the largest group of bee-keepers ever taken in one picture. It is sent, postpaid, for 75 cents; or we can send the American Bee Journal one year and the picture—both for \$1.60. It would be a nice picture to frame. We have not counted them, but think there are nearly 200 bee-keepers shown.

## \* The Afterthought. \*

The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

### "DRONES" AT THE WORLD'S CONVENTION.

The world's bee-convention, as reported by Mr. Dadant, page 8, was quite an affair, even if it didn't amount to many bushels of beans to be stored in the elevator where we keep all our knowledge. It is something, however, to be informed that colonies with many drones store 5½ percent less honey than colonies with few. (This was only one trial involving but 10 hives.) For you know that things imported from far are worth more than home-made articles. Interesting to see that some foreign opinion thinks 5½ percent not enough advantage to proscribe the drones on. Let me state the drone's strongest case, as it looks to me: When a young queen flies, if she comes within sight of 10 drones there is a sort of selection—the one that gets ready first is the mate—and that one is presumably the best one in the lot, the one that will transmit the most vigor. Now if she comes in sight of a hundred drones there is still selection, chance good for the best one out of the hundred being the parent. And to be sure of the queen's being seen by a hundred drones whenever and wherever she may fly, there needs to be lots of them. (Incidentally, I may remark that this consideration makes me very apathetic about the search for some way to control mating. We can not equal nature's selection if we had control, because we can not see which drone is the best.)

There is another thing not always thought of. If drones are few there is little or no drone-comb in the brood-chamber. This is not necessarily so, but practically it will generally be the case. With no drone-comb below we must expect more of it built in the sections. (Wish I knew more positively about this.) But why care how much drone-comb there is in the sections? I am not sure on this point, either, but presumably the drone size requires so much longer an arch of capping that it does not lend itself so well to that beautiful and beyond-all-praise style of finish in capping which is one of the important things that we want to work towards. When bees do the best their art admits of, even dark-colored honey looks temptingly white—almost too dainty to touch with a handkerchief—the honey itself not being seen at any point.

### COMBS OF HONEY FOR WINTERING.

Mr. Aikin, usually reliable, seems to me to be getting, for once at least, into the doubtful regions where he says, page 821, that four solid combs of honey are better to winter bees on than the same honey in eight combs. I believe I would choose the latter of the two—with a preference for six combs, with a generous space on four of them in which the cells were either empty or only half full. It certainly looks as tho bees were not quite satisfied with their position on sealed honey. And such a solid slab of comb, with one edge of it nearly down to 32 degrees—we can hardly see how it can help being a needless extractor of animal heat.

### NO U. S. HONEY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Not a pound of United States honey at the French Exposition! Doubtless the gazing public did not cry for the lack of it—still, neither the fact itself nor that consideration puts us in a swing-your-hat frame of mind. Suitable thing to put in our smokers and smoke it. Page 822, (1900).

### CONDITION WHEN COLONIES BUILD UP RAPIDLY.

"Workers with full sacs most of the time." Yes, sir; that's it, Mr. Aikin. That is the exact and definite condition under which a colony of bees builds up rapidly. A little money (or honey) in general circulation better than much carried by a few individuals, or lying in bank. It's all well to say "honey coming in," it's all well to say "plenty of stores on hand," it's all well to say "feed;" but if either of these exists where half the workers are on moderate rations, and not handling honey themselves, things will continue to go slow. At odd jobs, from time to time, let us have the terms of our talk brought to terms of precision, instead of so much allowing of them to "lie around loose." Page 7.

# \*\*\*\* Grand \*\*\*\* CLUBBING OFFERS.

Magazines and Post Fountain Pen to the  
Amount of \$9.00 for \$5.00.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture .....	\$1.00	} All of these sent to one or separate ad- dresses 1 year for	<b>\$5.00</b>
Review of Reviews (new) .....	2.50		
Success .....	1.00		
McClure's .....	1.00		
Pearson's .....	1.00		
Post Fountain Pen .....	2.50		
	\$9.00		

Read Everything in this Column. \* Here are a few Sample Combinations.

SAMPLE COMBINATIONS.		Regular Price.	Our Price.
Gleanings, Review of Reviews (new), McClure's, and Success .....		\$5.50	\$3.50
" " " " and Cosmopolitan .....		5.50	3.50
" " " " Pearson's, and " .....		5.50	3.25
" " Success, McClure's, and Cosmopolitan .....		4.00	2.75
" " " " Pearson's, and McClure's .....		4.00	2.75
" " " " Cosmopolitan, and Pearson's .....		4.00	2.50
" " " " and Cosmopolitan .....		3.00	2.00
" " " " and Pearson's .....		3.00	2.00
" " " " and McClure's .....		3.00	2.25
" " " " and Munsey's .....		3.00	2.25
" " and Success .....		2.00	1.50
" " and Cosmopolitan .....		2.00	1.50
" " and Pearson's .....		2.00	1.50
" " and Woman's Home Companion .....		2.00	1.50

Other Combinations can be made from the Table below.  
Every Order must include Gleanings.

No. 1. * 25 cts.	No. 2. * 50 cts.	No. 3. * 75 cts.	No. 4. * \$1.00.	No. 5. * \$1.25.	No. 6. * \$1.50.
Am. Poultry Advo. Poultry Keeper. Rel. Poultry Jour. Am. Poultry Jour. Farm Poultry. Farm and Home. Farm & Fireside. Ag. Epitomist. Prairie Farmer.	Success. Woman's Home Com. Ohio Farmer. Mich. " Practical " Kansas " Indiana " Cosmopolitan Pearson's.	Munsey's. McClure's. Rural New- Yorker. Nat. Stockman and Farmer.	American Gardening. Christian Her- ald. Post Pen.	Review of Reviews. Country Gentle- man. Youth's Com- panion. (Orders for these 3 must be for New Subscribers.)	Pacific Rural Press. Country Gentleman (renewal.)

\* These prices are not the publishers' prices for these papers, but they are our special reduced prices when taken in connection with GLEANINGS. In many cases they are just one-half the regular rate.

## How to Get the Price for any or all of the Papers Named Above.

1. Gleanings in Bee-Culture, one year, \$1.00.
2. If you want only one additional paper, add the price found in the top of the column in which that paper appears. For instance: Gleanings, and Success (2d col.) will cost you \$1.50.
3. If you want several papers in addition to Gleanings, each one may be had at the price named at the top of the column. For instance: Gleanings, Success (2d col.) and Rural New-Yorker (3d col.) will cost you \$2.25.
4. You may select as many papers from each column as you wish.
5. Every order sent must include Gleanings.

**CONDITIONS.**—Offers subject to withdrawal without notice. Subscriptions to the Review of Reviews, Youth's Companion, and Country Gentleman must be strictly new. Neither the Review of Reviews nor Post Fountain Pen will be sent in any combination amounting to less than \$2.50.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.**



### Bees in Fine Condition.

I have about 50 colonies of bees all put away in the cellar in fine condition, and expect they will come out all right in the spring. E. C. SMITH.  
Ashland Co., Wis., Jan. 14.

### Finding a Queen.

I see by page 41 that our good friend, Mr. E. E. Hasty, evidently misunderstood my statement on page 792 (1900). What I wanted to say was that I always found the queen on the combs on that side of the hive *not* occupied by the ventilating bees at the entrance. Thus while the queen is pursuing her accustomed duties she enjoys the benefit and the comfort of a well-ventilated room without being exposed to the direct draft of cool air which is forced into the hive by the fanning bees.

I am fully satisfied that this means of finding the queen has real merit when rightly understood.

W. W. MCNEAL.

Scioto Co., Ohio, Jan. 18.

### Poorest Season in 23 Years.

My 250 colonies are all packed on the summer stands, as usual, and seem to be wintering nicely. The past season was the poorest that I have had since I have been keeping bees (23 years), as I secured only one barrel of surplus honey.

The prospects are good for the coming season, and if promises are realized I am making preparations to increase from 100 to 150 colonies.

I have never undertaken anything that has paid me better than bee-keeping, for the money and time invested.

EMIL J. BAXTER.

Hancock Co., Ill., Jan. 11.

### Bees Did Well—Honey for Smallpox.

My bees did first-rate the past season, considering the care they had, as I was away for three months during the best of the honey-flow. My children took care of them, and took off 120 pounds per colony, and left enough in the hives for winter stores. The winter has been dry, not very stormy thus far, and it has not been very cold; the bees have been out nearly every day, and the prospect is good for the coming season.

A honey-cure recipe for smallpox was published on page 40 (1897). I saw an account of it in another journal later in the year, but did not get the one that had the cure in. If you would please be kind enough to reprint it it would be doing the people in this part of the country a great deal of good.

The Bee Journal comes to me every Sunday morning, and it is a very welcome visitor. JOSEPH A. LEWIS.

Navajo Co., Ariz., Jan. 17.

[The smallpox cure mentioned by Mr. Lewis, reads as follows:—EDITOR.]

Experiments made with smallpox patients in Oaxaca, show that by administering honey diluted in water to smallpox patients the pustules of the



**DR. PEIRO**

34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**MARILLA.**

That's the name which means highest excellence in Incubators and Brooders—the most perfect regulation of temperature and moisture. Hot air or hot water. Send for catalogue and guarantee. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

**MARILLA INCUBATOR CO.,**  
Box 31, Rose Hill, N. Y.

**HIVES.**

THE HUBBARD HIVE is the BEST hive for surplus honey. It is easy to handle, and all ways gives satisfaction.

**HUBBARD BEE-HIVE CO.,**

3D2t FT. WAYNE, IND.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

## Maule's (35 new things for 1901) Seed Catalogue

You should, by all means, have this **most modern catalogue of modern times.** It is brimful and overflowing with good things in vegetable, farm and flower seeds, flowering plants, fruits, bulbs, etc. It contains **35 novelties in vegetables and flowers never offered before**, has 136 large pages, seven handsome colored plates and hundreds of illustrations. It gives practical, up-to-date cultural directions and offers many cash prizes. The first edition alone costs over \$30,000, so while we send it free to all customers, we must ask others to send 10 cents for it, which amount they may deduct from their first order. You will make a mistake if you do not write to-day for this the Novelty Seed Book of the year. Address, **WM. HENRY MAULE, Philadelphia.**

3D4t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

worst variety will disappear, and the fever is immediately diminished. The matter attracts much attention. The remedy was accidentally discovered by a young girl who was down with the disease, who secretly refreshed herself with honey and water with the astonishingly curative results, and it was then tried on soldiers sick with the disease.

**Bees Seem to be Wintering Well.**

There has not been much winter here as yet, but it has turned colder to-night, with prospects of a big snow-storm or ice spell. Bees are wintering well, seemingly.

J. WILEY MOUNTJOY.

Anderson Co., Ky., Jan. 17.

**Wintering Bees in a Cyclone-Cellar.**

I have 49 colonies in winter quarters—30 in my cyclone-cellar, and 19 in a neighbor's. I put them away about the first of December, and they appear to be doing well. I find the cyclone-cellar the best place to winter bees, as I have lost only two colonies in six years, and they were weak when put away. Last winter I put 10 colonies into the house-cellar, and lost three of them after taking them from the cellar, and the others were weak and didn't do much all summer.

The bees stored very little spring honey, but the fall flow was good. I got 1,500 pounds in all, over 900 pounds being comb honey. My best colony stored 169 sections, and the next best 105 sections. No. 1 was an old colony, and did not swarm during the summer. No. 2 was a swarm which came off June 18th; but I had 11 colonies that did not give me a pound of honey.

I use the 8-frame and the 10-frame

Sharples Cream Separators: Profitable Dairying

**Fred W. Muth & Co.**

FRED W. MUTH. CHARLES J. HAUCK.  
P. W. J. HAUCK.

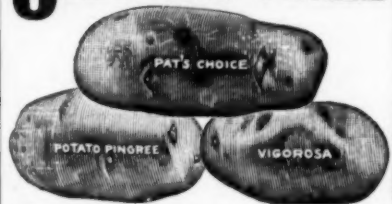
**One Minute, Please!**

We beg to announce that we have gone into the bee-supply and honey business. Being practical bee-keepers who understand the supply business thoroughly, and know pretty well the wants of the bee-keepers, the firm will give its exclusive attention to the bee-supply business and the promotion of the sale of honey in this vicinity.

After visiting all the important manufacturers, we have selected a line that will give the best of satisfaction. Our location—adjoining the Suspension Bridge—is most central, and being only four blocks south from the Fountain Square, is right down in the business part of the city, and especially handy for our Kentucky friends: our facilities for prompt service are perfect; and our prices are consistent with good business judgment. Our CATALOG has many new features. Send us your name so we can mail you one.

**FRED W. MUTH & CO.**

Southwest Cor. Front and Walnut Sts.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**OLDS' BIG THREE**

Pat's Choice—Late—Introduced in 1900. Heaviest yielder—Handsome—Best quality. Vigorosa—Medium early—Introduced in 1897—Most profitable. Outyields any other early. Pingree—Extra early—Introduced in 1899—Smooth, Handsome, Prolific. All other leading varieties—Fine stock, low prices. Catalog free, shows full line. Also field and garden seeds. Send to-day.  
**L. L. OLDS, Drawer D, Clinton, Wis.**

# We Can't Give Away Anything

You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

## Laxative **NERVO-VITAL** Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

## Handsome Stick Pin **FREE!**

If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

**MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.**

● [This company will do exactly as it promises.—Editors.]

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Our New 1961 Fifty-Two Page Catalog Ready.

Send for a copy. It is free.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY....

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

## WHY NOT BE SURE ABOUT IT?

On Trial, you pay for it after thoroughly testing it. Put eggs in it, make a hatch, then you'll know if you want it. First prize at World's Fair, Medals at Nashville, Omaha & Nat. Export Expo. Sole makers of Simplicity Incubators, Catalogue and "Poultry Helps" for 5c stamps. **COLUMBIA INCUBATOR CO., 5 Water St., Delaware City, Del.**



## "Profitable Poultry Keeping"

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. This is the title and theme of our new Year Book. Contains 192 pages, 8x11 in.; 200 new and original illustrations of best poultry farms, buildings, etc. in the country. Deals with every phase of the poultry industry in an instructive and profit bringing way. Treats also of the famous non-moisture, self-ventilating and regulating **CYPHERS INCUBATORS**, hatch any other in three or more tests or money refunded. Sent for 10c in stamps. Ask for book 50. Circular and prices free. Address nearest office. **CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Chicago, Wayland, N. Y., Boston, Mass.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 286 Painesville, Ohio.**

**GINSENG** \$10. in plants produce \$4,000.10 in 10 years. Book telling how to grow it, 4c. Lakeside Ginseng Gardens, Amber, N.Y. 52A13t Mention the American Bee Journal.

**POULTRY BOOK FREE**, 64 pages, illustrated with 3 mos. trial subscription to our paper, 10c. **INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL**, Indianapolis, Ind. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## For Sale At a Bargain!

A GOOD HOME, including 100 colonies of bees in Langstroth wired frames. Address, 3A3t P.O. Box 232, Springville, Utah. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**1901—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!** We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co.'s goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1901 catalog. **M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.**

**BEES QUEENS** Smokers, Sections, Comb Foundation And all Apiculture Supplies cheap. Send for FREE Catalogue. **E. T. FLANAGAN, Bellville, Mo.**

## Bee=Supplies

We are distributors for **ROOT'S GOODS** AT THEIR PRICES for southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the South.

**MUTH'S SQUARE CLASS HONEY-JARS, LANGSTROTH BEE-HIVES, ETC.**

Lowest Freight Rates in the country. Send for Catalog.

**C. H. W. WEBER,** Successor to C. F. MUTH & Son, 2146-48 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, O. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**THE POPULAR BUFFALO ROUTE** this summer on account of the 1961 Pan-American Exposition will be the Nickel Plate Road. Countless thousands will visit this one of the greatest expositions of modern times. The Nickel Plate Road will be the popular line. The excellence of its service is well recognized by the traveling public, and the reputation of its train employees in their uniform courtesy to passengers is well known. When you go East see that your tickets read *via* the Nickel Plate Road. Write, wire, phone or call on John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams, St., Chicago, Ill. 2-4a3t

**Farm Raised Poultry** Pay the buyer because they are strong, vigorous, healthy and will breed healthy stock. All **FARM RAISED** poultry stock, we ship in **FARM RAISED** Guide explains all, and tells how to make big money with poultry. Worth \$25. Sent for only 15c. **JOHN BAUSCHER JR., Box 94 Freeport, Ill.**

## For Sale! 18 Colonies

Italian Bees; also quantity new hives—foundation—extractor and supplies. **W. E. PICKETT, 22nd & K sts., So. Omaha, Neb. 4A2t** Please mention the Bee Journal.

**GREIDER'S POULTRY** always do well. 50 standard varieties. Handsome poultry book of the season for 8c stamps. Full of money-making hints. My birds are winners. **B. H. GREIDER, Florin, Pa.**

**For Sale** PART OF QUEEN-REARING APIARY, consisting of bees, bee-hives, nucleus-hives, queen-cages, etc., all in fair condition. **E. W. HAAG, Canton, Ohio. 5A2t**

**Wanted A Bee-Keeper** to run my apiary here in the Arkansas Valley—a man that can do the work as directed to do. Address, **ELI SHOEMAKER, Las Animas, Colo. 5A2t** Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Wanted!** Two or three apiaries for cash, located in Colorado. Give full particulars in first letter, and lowest cash price; comb honey preferred. **1A1t THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.**

**326 FIRST PREMIUMS** SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE. **Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.** 47A17t Please mention the Bee Journal

**BEE-SUPPLIES!** Root's Goods at Root's Prices—POUNDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. **WALTER S. POWDER, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.** Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

hives, but think the 8-frame are best. I have found many valuable hints and learned a good deal by taking the Bee Journal. **Mrs. P. R. DICKSON, Winona Co., Minn., Jan. 4.**

## Good Report For Last Season.

I got about 14,000 pounds of honey last year from 94 colonies, and increased to 165 colonies. **F. J. GUNZEL, Poinsett Co., Ark., Jan. 3.**

## Wintering Well—Prospects Good.

Bees are wintering in perfect condition, and prospects for a good season this year are very fair. **C. H. DIBBERN, Rock Island Co., Ill., Jan. 22.**

## 1900 a Poor Season.

I started in the spring of 1900 with 62 colonies, and secured about 500 pounds of comb honey, and no increase. It was the poorest season we have had in this locality in 10 years. I put 58 colonies into winter quarters, 9 of them being light. **THEO. REHORST, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Jan. 15.**

## Report For 1900—Sweet Clover.

The season of 1900 was the poorest in this locality since I have been keeping bees (8 years), with the exception of the "dry" year of 1894. There was a light honey-flow from sweet clover and basswood, but it came very slowly. I secured about 1200 pounds mostly comb honey, from 60 colonies, spring count, and increased to 73. I was pretty busy in the fall building a new house and getting moved, so I didn't give the bees as much attention as usual, and

**200-Egg Incubator for \$12.00** Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue to-day. **GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

46A25t Please mention the Bee Journal.

## Dittmer's Foundation!

Retail—Wholesale—Jobbing.

I make a PROCESS that produces EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary to make it the BEST and MOST desirable in all respects. My PROCESS and AUTOMATIC MACHINES are my own inventions, which enable me to SELL FOUNDATION and

## Work Wax Into Foundation For Cash

at prices that are the lowest. Catalog giving Full Line of Supplies, prices and samples, free on application. **BEES-WAX WANTED.**

**GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**California!** If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

## The Pacific Rural Press,

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

**PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,**

330 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



some colonies are pretty light, as we had no fall honey-flow.

One man two miles from me had two colonies last spring, increased to 8 by the let-alone plan, got no honey at all, and now has one colony! That is, he did have one left about a month ago, when I last saw him.

We had considerable rain here last fall, and clover lookt fine. The great drawback to clover here, tho, is the dry, cold winter, without snow to protect it. The ground is full of moisture this winter, and we are hoping it (the clover) will come thru in good "shape." Sweet clover always comes thru all right—I don't believe a Klondike winter would kill it, for it's almost a "sure thing." It does not stay in bloom so long here as we read of it doing in some other localities. It begins to bloom about July 1st, or a little before, and is all gone to seed and almost all dead before August 1st. Is it because of "locality," or have we a peculiar strain? It is the "short-tubed" clover, and if one has enough of it, it will not be necessary to breed "longer-tongued" bees.

I wish the "Old Reliable" and its numerous family a happy and prosperous season.

E. S. MILES.

Crawford Co., Iowa, Jan. 12.

**Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.**—The following letter from the Inspector General of the Paris Exposition has been received by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., and its flattering statements, since they are fully deserved, will be enjoyed by the many friends and users of Reliable machines all over the land. We are very glad to give it publicity:

Paris, Nov. 9, 1900.

THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO., Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to remit your certificate of admission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and take this opportunity to compliment you upon your successful attainments at the Paris Exposition.

Your unique, interesting and instructive exhibit in its handsome pavilion has entertained hundreds of thousands of visitors, whose unanimous opinion and active interest manifestly declare you to be the head and front of the poultry industry in the United States.

Signed, HON. C. DE RUFFE D'AUXION,

Inspector General.

Issued under the authorization of  
The Hon. Delawney Belleville,  
Director General.

**Juvenile Poultry Raisers.**—As time goes on it becomes more necessary to give our boys and girls practical education. Agricultural colleges are springing up in every State. We are sending our next generation of farmers to these schools now to fit them for battling with close competition on all matters that pertain to successful farming.

These schools of training are commendable, but the large percent of the farmers in the future will come from the farms without the advantage of science as developed at these schools. It therefore stands us in hand to make the best use of our home schools—the farms. Every boy and girl likes to own something, and, for the educational purposes alone, they should own something. Nothing fills the bill better than an incubator and a flock of poultry. It cultivates a sense of care and business management that would be lacking when they were called on to do business with a competing public. It is in their time of life that impressions are permanent, good or bad. The writer of this was a boy once, raised on a farm; owned every colt—or rather owned a new colt each spring—owned it until it became real valuable, then he had the privilege of trading it for the youngest again and was educated to think the young colt more valuable for a boy than a colt old enough to bring a good price. The result of this line of training and encouragement, he landed in business at 21 a regular pumpkin-head to do business. The farm had no attractions for him, he could see nothing in it but plow and harrow and doing without money from crop to crop. I am not blaming Dad, he simply did not know how to educate a boy. Had there been an agri-

cultural college or other school that occurred to him to be a good thing for a boy, money would not have stood in the way. As above stated, he was not aware that he run the best school on earth, right at home among realities.

Of course, we would rather the farmer would buy his boy an incubator, but rather than see the boys grow up without ideas of business care and management, it would certainly pay really to give them a start, even if it was nothing more valuable than a hen and chicks. Boys and girls like to own something; as soon as they are old enough to play marbles or jump the rope, they will want to own the marbles and rope at least.

In buying an incubator for the young poultry-raiser, it is just as important that we have a good one—one large enough for business and well enough made to do the work properly—as it is that his father has a good implement for his work. Poor tools discourage the users. Give the youngsters a fair chance.

M. M. JOHNSON,

Inventor of the Sure Hatch Incubator.

**A Model Incubator Factory.**—The new factory erected last summer at Rose Hill by the Marilla Incubator Company, is thoroly equipt in all its departments with modern, up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of incubators and brooders. In many respects it is one of the most complete incubator factories in the country. Since its completion it has been filled with busy workmen building this famous style of incubators and brooders. All possible care is taken in the factory to see that everything about the machines is exactly right; the material is carefully inspected before it passes into the factory; only skilled mechanics are employed, and every finished machine is tested before being crated. It is this extraordinary care which enables these manufacturers to sell their machines on the 30-day free trial plan, and they tell us that not one machine in a hundred ever comes back. The new catalog of the Marilla is a handsome book full of practical information on incubation and brooding, and explaining in detail the Marilla hot-air tank or radiator and mercury regulator—special features of this incubator—in which we know our readers will be interested. Send for it, being sure to mention the American Bee Journal when writing.



### Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year

and the Clipping Device. Address,  
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,  
119 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

### Good Instruments.

Don't confuse these instruments with cheap "bargain counter" offers. They are high grade, fully guaranteed, instruments FOR MUSICIANS.

**VIOLIN**—Amati model, choice of 3 colors, dark brown, light red or amber, full ebony trimmed, Brazil wood bow, pearl slide, full leather bound canvas case, extra set of strings, rosin, etc., worth \$20. My Price \$6.25.

**GUITAR**—Solid Rosewood, standard size, neatly inlaid, Spanish cedar neck, celluloid front, ebony finger board, best quality patent head. Full leather bound canvas case. Regular price \$18. My Price \$7.65.

**MANDOLIN**—Solid Rosewood, 19 ribs; celluloid front; veneered head piece, handsomely inlaid. Elegant French Polish. Patent head, engraved tail-piece. Worth \$15. My Price, Only \$7, with leather bound case, extra set of strings and tortoise pick. Send for circulars of high grade musical instruments of all kinds.

Charles A. Ball, The Auditorium, CHICAGO.

### The Emerson Binder.

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Honey is selling slowly; this applies to all grades with the exception of white clover and basswood comb honey, which sells readily at 16c providing it grades No. 1 or better. All other kinds of white comb honey sell at from 14@15c, and candied white comb at from 8@10c; travel-stained and off-grades of comb, 13@14c; amber, 12@13c; amber extracted, 7@7½c; dark and buckwheat comb honey, 9@10c. Extracted, white, 7c, 7½@8c; basswood and white clover bringing the outside prices; buckwheat and other dark grades, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—Fancy white comb, 15@17c; amber, 13@14c; dark, 9@11c; demand good. Extracted, 7@9c; demand quiet. Beeswax, 20@30c.

W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.,  
Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—All kinds of honey are so quiet it is difficult to make a sale. Occasionally some sells, fancy 14@15c; few, 16c; choice and No. 1, 12@13c; few, 14c; but dark, 9@10c, and all kinds in liberal supply; some may have to be reconsigned. Extracted, 7@8c, and not wanted in Buffalo. Beeswax, 22@27.

BATTERSON & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Honey market is dull on all grades now, with light stock and light demand. White comb in good condition, not candied, 15@16c; mixt, 13@14c; buckwheat, 12@12½c; mixt, 11@11½c. Extracted, white, 8@8½c; mixt, 6@6½c; dark, 5½c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Fancy No. 1 white in cartons, 17c; A No. 1, 16c; No. 1, 15@16c, with a fairly good demand. Absolutely no call for dark honey this year. Extracted, white, 8@8½c; light amber, 7½@8c. Beeswax, 27c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Market very quiet. No change in prices. Fancy white comb sells for 16c. Extracted, dark, sells for 5½c, and better grades bring 6½@7½c. Fancy white table honey brings from 8½@9c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Fancy white, 15@16c; No. 1 white, 14c; No. 2 white 12@13c; amber, 12c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted in fairly good demand at 7½@8c for white, and 7c for amber; off grades and Southern in barrels at from 65@75c per gallon, according to quality. Not much demand for extracted buckwheat as yet. Some little selling at 5½@6c. Beeswax firm at 28 cents.

Demand continues good for comb honey; supply fairly good. Extracted in fair demand with enough supply to meet requirements.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; dark and amber, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; amber and dark, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—White comb 13@14 cents; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7½c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

Stocks of all descriptions are light, and values are being as a rule well maintained at the quoted range. Firmness is naturally most pronounced on light amber and water white honey, the latter being in very scanty supply.

**HONEY MARKET.**—We may have a customer within a short distance of you who wants your honey or beeswax. We are in close touch with all the markets; therefore write us regarding your crop, stating quantity, quality, and lowest cash price. References—Either Bank here for any business man in this city.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

### —DO YOU WANT A— High Grade of Italian Queens

OR A CHOICE STRAWBERRY?

Send for descriptive price-list.

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.

47A26t Mention the American Bee Journal.

**For Sale** Extracted Honey  
from Alfalfa—60-pound cans at 7c; and smaller cans.  
5A4t D. S. JENKINS, LAS AMINAS, COL.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

We have a Large Stock on hand  
and can ship promptly.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS F

## Hives, Extractors

OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE  
BEE-KEEPING LINE.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, East Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white) .....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Sweet Clover (yellow) .....	\$1.50	2.80	6.25	12.00
Crimson Clover .....	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover .....	90c	1.70	3.75	7.00
White Clover .....	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover .....	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

### If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publish, send \$1.25 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

### "Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

### FREE FOR A MONTH ....

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper publish in the United States.

### Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is, the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

### BE SURE TO REMEMBER

that the popular Pan-American Exposition Route this summer will be the Nickel Plate Road, the shortest line between Chicago and intermediate points and Buffalo. No excess fare is charged on any of its Peerless Trio of fast express trains, and American Club meals ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00 are served in all its dining cars. Palatial thru vestibuled sleeping-cars and modern day-coaches with uniformed colored porters in attendance on the wants of passengers. The acme of comfort and convenience in traveling is attained thru the superb service and competent equipment found on the Nickel Plate Road. Write, wire, 'phone or call on John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 1-4a3t

## 24th Year Dadant's Foundation. 24th Year

We guarantee  
satisfaction.



What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

Why does it sell  
so well?



Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

### BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Very fine pure-bred BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

### LANGSTROTH on the HONEY-BEE—Revised

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

Beeswax wanted at all times.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

## The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

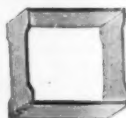
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.



## Bee-Hives and Honey-Boxes

in car lots, wholesale or retail. Now is the time to get prices. We are the people who manufacture strictly first-class goods and sell them at prices that defy competition. Write us to-day.



Inter-State Box and Manufacturing Company,  
47A1f HUDSON, WIS.

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers .....